BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1814, [NUMBER 1137.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
Judicial Department
14th *June* 1814.

Notification by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE following rules are to be observed by all British Subjects applying for Licenses to reside in the interior of the Country.

The application to specify the Country of which the applicant is a Native, and the Zillah or city in which he may be desirous of residing.

The Baptismal name or names of the Parties to be written at full length.

Information to be uniformly furnished whether the person, by whom the application may be made, has obtained a license from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors for residing in India or otherwise, and the year of his arrival in the Country to be specified.

Applications of the above description to be made direct to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, by the Individuals concerned, and not thro' the medium of any other Person.

Should any of the applications which may hereafter be received, be substantially defective in any of the above particulars, they will be returned to the applicants by the Secretary; and no further orders will be passed on the subject, until corrected applications shall have been received.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

STATEMENT, Shewing the Prices at which the Hon'ble Company's MADEIRA WINE, Remaining in Store will be disposed of per Pipe and Monthly.

	London Market Imported in March 1813.	London Market Imported in November 1813.	Average Price of the Old & New London Market.	London Particular Imported in Nov. 1813.
Selling Price in June, per Pipe,	781	620	700	673
July,	789	628	709	687
August,	798	636	717	695
September,	806	643	725	703
October,	815	651	733	712
November,	823	659	741	720

True Copy
(Signed) JAS. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.
R. TORIN,
Impt. W. K.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
Accountant General's Office.
10th JUNE 1814.
Errors Excepted
(Signed) J. KAYE,
Account. General.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Marine Board, will be ready to receive Tenders, on Thursday next, the 21st Instant, at 11 in the forenoon, for the Supply, of fifty (50,) Corges, of B'ssein Timbers, for the use of the Hon'ble Company's Dock yard.

Samples, of the Timbers required, may be seen on application, at this Office; and no Tender will be received, unless the Party tendering be in waiting, to answer when called for.

By Order of the Marine Board.
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Marine Board Office.
17th *June* 1814.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કાંથી આપી એ એ જે

મંગલવારને દીને તા. ૨૧ મી આ એ મઝીના ની એ બપોરે ફલાફ ૧૦ નાં મરી ન બોરડ પર પોજલ લેશે ભાળત એ જે વશાજ ગરાં લાકડાં કુરી (૫૦) નાં મદા ર ફંમ ની ની ગોદી નાં ખરચને જોજા એ છે જે જાતનાં લાકડાં માંગેછે તેનો ન મુનો મરીન બોરડ ની કાસીશ મધે જો ના માંગશે તો દેમારશે જે કંણી તે વ

ખતે કાજર રેકેશે નદી તેનુ પર પોજલ લેશે નદી *

By Order of the Marine Board.
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Marine Board Office.
17th *June* 1814.

TO BE SOLD,

At the following Low Prices,
AT THE
HOUSE OF CAPTAIN
LOCHNER,
No. 12
Meadow Street;

A HANDSOME Light London made Curricle with Harness Complete, for - - - *Rs.* 2000
An Elegant Upright Grand Piano Forte, by Clementi & Co. for 1,200
An Elegant Horizontal Piano Forte for - - - 600
An Excellent Theodolite - - - 220

Bombay, 18th *June* 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Courier Printing Office is, for a short time, removed from No. 7 Forbes's Street, to No. 1 Bake House Lane.

FOR SALE
At Lalla Fuckera's

FIFTEEN Pipes of London Market Madeira Wine, 4 years old received from Bengal per Ship Mornington, Captain Dunlop, landed at Bombay on the 5th of May 1813, price Rupees 650 per Pipe ready money.

Bombay 11th *June* 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT, SHAW WITULDASS HURJEEVANDASS, of Bombay Banian Inhabitant, has with free will and consent mortgaged to HORMOSJEE NOWROJEE, of the same place Parsee Merchant, a Warehouse or Godown with its Appurtenances, situated within the Town Walls of Bombay in Moody's street—If any person has any claim or demand on the same by way of Mortgage or otherwise, he is requested to make the same known at Mr. HUNGERFORD'S Office within fourteen days from this date, otherwise no claim will be attended to after that period.

Bombay, 18th *June* 1814.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કાંથી આપી એ એ જે

શાકા વીઠલદાશ કરજીવંણદાશ શ્રી મુબાઇનો રેવાશી પોતાની ખુશી થી વ ખાર એક ફોટ મધ્યની મોટી ખાણાંમોકે તે પારશી કોરમજી નવરોજીને આર ગેજ આપીછે જેકોઇનો દાવો હોય તો એ કેસુ મરજેનુ જમા બીજા તરેનુ તે ઉપર કોએ તે બંણી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદત મો મી ઉંગારપડની કાસીશમો જાહેર ખબર નદીતો તે મુદત પછે કોઇનો દાવો રેકેશે નદી *

તા. ૧૮ મી જુન ૧૮૧૪

Baxter, Ferrar & Co:

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next,,

SOME Articles of Houshold Furniture Plate, Glass Ware &c.—Also a few remaining Lots of Port Wine, &c. &c &c.

Bombay, 18th *June* 1814.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

BEG to acquaint the Public that the Sale of CAPT. BIRCH'S EUROPE GOODS advertised by them for Sale under the 15th Instant, will be resumed by them at Captain BIRCH'S House (at 10 o'clock this forenoon) and continued until the whole is cleared, viz.

Hollands, in Gallons,
Hock in small Casks of 30 Gallons each
One Hhd. Vin de Grave,
One Do. Barsac,
One Do. Port Wine,
Madeira in Pipes,
Teneriffe in ditto,
Port Wine in Bottles,
Claret, from different Houses,
French Claret, in one dozen cases,
Gig Harnesses,
Elegant Brass Bedsteads,
One Piano Forte,
One Bagatelle Board,
Fowling pieces, from Nock & Richards,
A few dozen [of Cotton half Stockings,
Complete Sets of Tin and Pewter Plates, Dishes, Curry Dishes &c. for a dinner service,
A Variety of useful Articles of Tin
Cooking Machines,
Corks.

The Sale to commence at 10 in the morning.

Bombay, 18th *June* 1814.

Pestonjee Rustomjee,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public at large, that he has purchased a part of an Investment, from Captain Lochner and others which he has exposed for Sale at his Shop opposite Mr. Remington's house consisting of the following Articles; Claret, from Maxwell and Keys; Ditto, from Paxton and Majoribanks; Port Wine, from Maxwell and Keys, Carr and Harper; Coniac Brandy; Grocery, from Hoffman, Hams, Pickled Tongues, Pine-apple and Barclay Cheeses, Pickled Oysters, Pickle in Cases, Oatmeal Grits, Pearl Barley and Oil man's Stores; Also Confectionary, from Hoffman; Perfumery, from Smith; Saddlery, from Thomas Milroy and Peter Lourys; Whips of all sorts; Glass Ware, from Nash and Co.; Earthen Ware, consisting of different kinds, black and white figured Lusters Jugs &c. Also a Complete Table Service of enamelled brown verge; Bicknell and Barrodails best Gentlemen's Hats; Boots and Shoes, from John Stunt; Boat Cloaks Flannels; Bitters; Different kinds of Snuff in Canister; Stationary; Manchester Goods consisting of best Superfine Cambricks, Jaconots, Muslins, India Hair Cords, Ditto Dimity, Japaned Sapoels, Japaned Pots Long Cloth, White and Black Lenoe for Neckcloths, Cambrick Handkerchiefs; Haberdashery, consisting of Bobbins Tape Sewing Silk, Needles &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 18th *June* 1814.

A CARD.

Pestonjee Bhiccajee & Sons.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to acquaint the Ladies of the Settlement, that they have received a supply of FANCY PAPERS of various descriptions which they have exposed for Sale.

Bombay, 18th *June* 1814.

The 4th of June 1814.

MR. EDITOR,

The two following Chronological Tables on a most interesting subject to the hearts of loyal Britons, are recorded in a Magazine by an Annalist, and are at your service, whenever you may have a vacant column for them.

A SUBSCRIBER.

TABLE 1st. Catalogue of British Sovereigns from the Conquest, placed in Numerical Order, according to the duration of their respective *Lives*, omitting fractions.

	Years.
1 Henry the First lived . .	77
2 George the Second . . .	77

3	Elizabeth	69
4	Edward the First	67
5	James the Second	67
6	George the First	67
7	Henry the Third	65
8	Edward the Third	65
9	William the First	60
10	James the First	58
11	Henry the Second	55
12	Henry the Eighth	55
13	Charles the Second	54
14	Henry the Seventh	52
15	William the Third	52
16	John	50
17	Stephen	49
18	Henry the Sixth	49
19	Anne	49
20	Charles the First	48
21	Henry the Fourth	46
22	William the Second	43
23	Richard the First	43
24	Edward the Second	43
25	Richard the Third	42
26	Mary the First	41
27	Edward the Fourth	41
28	Richard the Second	33
29	Henry the Fifth	33
30	Mary the Second	32
31	Edward the Sixth	15
32	Edward the Fifth	12

By this Table it appears, that only two of the Sovereigns of England, have reached the period of life attained by our present Most Gracious Monarch, and whose place in the above Catalogue would at present stand next to that of His Royal Predecessor. If the prayers of millions are heard, his honored name will, in the effluxion of time, stand far, far above them all.

" May He Live,
" Longer than I have time to tell, His years!

TABLE 2d. Catalogue of British Sovereigns, placed in Numerical Order, according to the duration of their respective *Reigns*, omitting fractions.

		Years.
1	Henry the Third reigned	56
2	Edward the Third	50
3	Elizabeth	44
4	Henry the Sixth	38
5	Henry the Eighth	37
6	Charles the Second	36
7	Henry the First	35
8	Henry the Second	34
9	Edward the First	34
10	George the Second	33
11	Henry the Seventh	23
12	Charles the First	23
13	Richard the Second	22
14	Edward the Fourth	22
15	James the First	22
16	William the First	20
17	Edward the Second	19
18	Stephen	18
19	John	17
20	Henry the Fourth	13
21	William the Third	13
22	William the Second	12
23	Anne	12
24	George the First	12
25	Richard the First	9
26	Henry the Fifth	9
27	Edward the Sixth	6
28	Mary the First	5
29	James the Second	4
30	Mary the Second	4
31	Richard the Third	2
32	Edward the Fifth, two months.	

Our Gracious Sovereign now in the 54th year of his Reign, has at present the *second* place in this illustrious Catalogue; may he live to attain the first!

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10th JUNE 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

INCONVENIENCE having been experienced by the practice of allowing officers in the military & Medical Departments, when beyond the limits of the Presidency, to receive, through their Agents, their pay and allowances monthly, as they become due; The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that no allowances of any description be paid in future to the Agents of absent officers, whether on sick certificate or otherwise, excepting on the production of a certificate of such officer being alive at the date thereof; on the receipt of which, by the Pay Master General, he will pay the amount that may be due to such officer up to the date of such document.

This Regulation is not however, to be considered as rescinding any former Regulation in respect to the limitation of the period to which absent officers are now permitted to draw their allowances.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Major Imlack's appointment of Lieutenant Cory of the 2d Bat. 2d Regiment Native Infantry to take charge of the Stores and Commissariate Department of the Field Detachment ordered into Cattiwar under command of Major Imlack.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

No further accounts have yet been received from the Gulf; and we have consequently no further News to communicate of the interesting events, which the crisis of the war in Europe must have produced. We hope soon to have it in our power to relieve the anxiety so generally felt for further advices.

Yesterday arrived the Eliza, E. Wilkinson, master having left Bourbon on the 18th of May.

Passenger, Captain Sale, 12th Regiment M. N. I.

There is nothing new from the Mauritius by this arrival, no Accounts had been received from England subsequent to those carried there by H. M. S. Revolutionaire.

On Thursday Evening the Monsoon commenced at this Presidency, having been eagerly expected for many days on account of the great Heat which has been experienced here. The Thermometer which had stood above 90° in the afternoon of Thursday, began to fall a little before Sun set, and the rain which came down at first very lightly, about half past nine encreased to a strong shower and continued during the whole night. It is remarkable, however, that no thunder or lightening accompanied the commencement of the Monsoon, but the change of season has began with the greatest mildness possible.

We are concerned to find that on Thursday Morning a fatal duel took place at or near Fort George, between Lieut. R——. and Capt. C——. both we believe of the 47th Regiment: Lieut. R—— was killed on the spot, and Capt. C—— is badly wounded in the body, we have not heard what has led to this unhappy catastrophe.

We have extracted the very little that is to be gleaned from the Calcutta and Madras Papers received during the past week; Indeed, the Editors of the former Papers appear to be almost in despair on this subject: and next to the perplexities of having too much news to arrange for publication, which very rarely happens in India, we know of no greater task than to be obliged to scrape together uninteresting paragraphs for the edification of Readers, already tired and satiated by the ordinary mixture of such ingredients in the regular emanations of the Indian Presses.

We have been requested to insert the following:

" Extract of a Letter from the Head Quarters of the Field Detachments under the Command of Major R. Webb, Camp, Chankee near Malwan.

This Detachment, after taking possession of the country on the north side of the Curbe River, has established a strong chain of posts extending from the City of Sharadh to Colsee, on the banks of the above river, fortified by batteries in Barbette. The remainder of the force has taken up a strong position at the village of Chankee, where a strong redoubt is about to be erected. These defensive operations have taken place, it is understood, on account of the Rannee of Warree having expressed a determination to cross the boundaries of the Hon'ble Company's newly acquired territories, and levy contributions from the adjoining districts.

Head Quarters, Chankee 4th June.

On Wednesday arrived the Ship Hannah, Capt. A. McQuaker Commander, having on board as passengers, Richard Woodhouse, Esq. the Hon'ble F. Semple, Surgeon, and Mr. John Mills, R. N.

The Hannah respecting which so much apprehension had been felt, has had a tedious and eventful voyage from England; in the course of the voyage however, the gallant Crew of this Merchant Vessel, has performed as singular a naval exploit, as we ever remember to have had the satisfaction of recording. She beat off, and was only prevented by the superior sailing of her antagonist from taking, an American sloop of War, of 22 Guns, full of men and completely equipped for the predatory system of warfare which that Nation has too long successfully pursued.—When it is considered that a Vessel of no more than 450 Tons, with a small complement of men and ill adapted in every respect for a warlike contest, engaged in a most determined and spirited manner, for four or five hours, a sloop of war of the above description, and succeeded in the contest; It is impossible to abstain from feelings of admiration or to withhold that just tribute of applause which is due to the heroes who fought on that occasion. The Extract which we have obtained from the Log Book containing a minute account of the engagement, will be read with pride and exultation by every Briton, who has the naval glory of his Country at heart: It is a small but distinguished proof of the continued superiority of British valour; notwithstanding the boasting and conceited accounts which the Americans have so zealously disseminated of the momentary successes of their Marine, at the commencement of Hostilities.—It is another laurel in that Naval Crown, which has obtained for Great Britain, the Sovereignty of the Ocean, and rendered her the admiration of the World. and it is peculiarly gratifying to reflect that this is a laurel, gained in a conflict with that Nation, whose envious, tho' insignificant attempts have been most actively directed to undermine and tarnish our maritime glory.

We trust that the liberality which has so constantly characterised the Underwriters at Lloyds, will lead them to make a handsome present to the Captains and Officers of the Hannah; as Individuals they are bound to reward them, and in a National point of view, they are deserving of something more than the praises and thanks of the Nation. Whilst we are enabled to record such instances of heroism and gallantry as the present, we can feel with true effect the force and sublimity of those fine lines of Campbell.

Britannia needs no bulwark
No Towers along the Steep,
Her march is o'er the mountain wave
Her home is on the Deep.

The Hannah parted from her Convoy on leaving England, and in the Bay of Biscay in a gale of wind run between the two French Frigates which appear to have made so many captures of the same fleet in which the Hannah sailed. In coming out of Madeira also, the Hannah saw a Privateer, which from accounts received at Madeira was supposed to be the Globe, American Letter of Marque.

The Hannah arrived at Madeira on the 17th of December, left the 11th of January arrived at Johanna the 18th of April, and has been above fifty days in her voyage from that place to Bombay.

The following is the Extract from her Log.

Extract from the log Book of the Hannah, Capt. McQuaker from London and Madeira for Bombay.

Monday 21, March 1814.—Lat. 39. 45. 0 S. noon Long. 20. 41. 51. E. b. S.

At 2 past noon, saw a strange sail from the deck bearing S. W. courses down, which we had supposed to be at first a schooner: Out 1 reef, fore and mizen top sails, and made all possible sail, steering as per margin, a heavy sea, from the eastward, ship pitching deep at times. At ¼ before 1 P. M. the main top Gallant mast went close by the cap, got royal yard and sliding gunter mast on deck; lashed the main gallant yard and mast to the top mast head. Chase, a ship, coming up with us very fast, having hoisted a white corret with a red swallow tail inverted at the fore, and having a very suspicious appearance: mustered to quarters and got every thing ready to receive him if an enemy—At half past 1 the stranger astern about 4 miles and coming up with us very fast. Having got every thing prepared for his reception, and seeing no probability of our escaping by running, and wishing to have day light for the result whatever it might be: in studding up courses, and stood by at quarters. At half past 2. P. M. the stranger hauled up his courses and in studding sails, having no colours (and having every appearance of being a foreign sloop of war) we fired a shot a cross his Bows, and shewed our colours, when he immediately displayed an American Ensign and pennant, upon seeing which, our people gave three cheers; the stranger now abreast of us within long pistol shot, when we commenced the action with great spirit, from which time, (half past 2,) until half past 5 P. M. the action continued without intermission on both sides. At 4 P. M. we having fired away all our made up cartridges, the men being intent on boarding, filled to close with him, on which he kept away from us. At this time from his manuœvres, his sailing far superior to us, and having got rather upon our Bow and being afraid of his raking and disabling our masts and the great risk run of being taken, and considering the Company's dispatches as well as several private parcels to be in great jeopardy of falling into their hands; they, being previously shotted, were committed to the deep. Having by this time got more cartridges filled, and observing the sloop of war to be on fire, overhauled the buntlines of the foresail to close with him, gave him a few smart broadsides: our men at the same time repeatedly cheering, after which he slackened his fire, filling and running from us, we continued our incessant fire of grape, cannister, round and double headed shot and of musquetry from the tops, after the stranger had extinguished his fire he again commenced firing though much slacker than before. At half past 5 he made all sail setting studding sails and running from us (our people again cheering) steering from S. E. by S. S. E. we made all sail in chase and being desirous of its getting dark previous to our altering our course, continued in chase until 8 P. M. when we hauled up to the Northward steering as per margin. During the action we shot away his driver boom main top gallant yard, main top sail tye, and did him considerable injury in his hull, sails and rigging. After the action we found we had sustained the following damages, several shots between wind and water, one of which stuck in the side, one streak of copper below the gangway: Long boat and cutter both shot through two shot under the fore castle thro' and thro' having rendered useless the Coppers in the Larboard gallery, heel of the fore-top mast completely shivered, sails & rigging both running and standing, completely shot away both fore and aft, particularly the top-mast shrouds, slings of the foreyard damaged, main stay, lower fore cap and other innumerable injuries. Our mast head being completely riddled with small shot, and sails (except the fore and main courses) completely riddled by large and small shot as well as our top sides and hen coops on the poop, these as far as we can ascertain and have at present come to our knowledge are the injuries we have sustained during the action. One man, Mr. John Mills, an acting Officer, severely wounded in the right arm above the wrist and two men slightly wounded. Whatever the enemy might be, the Officers on board were dressed in proper uniforms and cocked hats, leaving no doubt of her being a United States sloop of war, she was pierced for 22 Guns, burden 250 to 300 Tons, a most beautiful Vessel apparently quite new, painted with a narrow white streak, shewing ports with a billet head, Found by the shot picked up on board that she had been firing shells as well as cannister shot containing pieces of cut iron and the shot thro' and thro' our forecastle were 12 pounders and double headed 9.—

Signed Andr. McQuaker, *Commdr.*
Wm. Gibson, 1st *Officer.*
Saml. Gover, 2d *do.*
Rd. Burrell, 3d *do.*
Ed. Lines, *Boatswain.*
Francis Semple, *Surgeon* Passenger.
Rd. Woodhouse, Passenger *free Mercht.*

P. S. I have only further to add that the greatest exertion was used by the officers as well as passengers and crew for the defence of the ship Hannah during our long and severe contest with the Enemy of a force so far superior to ourselves, even the sick men came to their Quarters.

(Signed) A. McQUAKER, Commdr.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. Geo. Arden 1st Bat. 4th Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surgeon John Warner,
Lieut. & Adgt. John Shirriff 1st Bat. 4th Regiment,
Lieut. F. Dangerfield, 1st Bat. 8th Regt.
Ensign Akins 2d 2d Regiment,
Surgeon Cordiner, 5th Regt. M. L. C.
Captain H. W. Sale 11th M. N. J.

DEPARTURE.]—Assistant Surgeon Alexander Paton H. M. 56th Regiment,

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrived.]—June 9th, Ship Mary Ann, Captain Birsay from Madras.

Ditto Brig Faize Subany Syrang Shaik Ally from Columbo.

The Milford, Captain Learmouth, arrived on Wednesday from Bengal having left on the 7th of April,—Passengers, Capt. Byne, 17th Light Dragoons, and Lieut. H. Pottinger.

On the same day arrived the Success, Captain E. Patrickson from Batavia having left that place on the 10th of May,—Passenger, Mr. J. Durand.

On Thursday arrived the Futtay Alvadood from Sea, having on board 30 Arab passengers.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES]—On Monday, the 6th instant, Captain Delamotte, Commanding Officer of the Pioneer Corps, to Miss Watkins, daughter of the late Charles Watkins, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, Captain Lechmere

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Rufsel, of the H. C. Artillery, to Miſs. Woodhouse, eldeſt daughter of O. Woodhouſe Eſq. Barriſter at Law.

DEATH.]—At Surat, on the 1ſt inſtant, at 4 P. M. departed this life Jugjeevandaſs, one of the principal and moſt reſpectable Shroffs at Surat, and ſole proprietor of the Houſe of Atmaram Bhookandaſs.

He finiſhed the hon'ble and honeſt Courſe of his life at the advanced age of 37 years, during which he earned the reſpect and eſteem of all the principal Natives of Surat, and of thoſe who enjoyed his correſpondence either in the way of buſineſs or friendſhip.—His ſudden loſs, without any previous indiſpoſition, is deplored by his Widow and four ſons, who are now of ſufficient age to follow the foorſteps of their Anceſtors, but chiefly by the poorer claſs of the Natives who have been deprived in him of a benefactor from whom they have hitherto experienced the bounties of Charity.

Calcutta Intelligence.

MAY 23d.

Major General Gillespie arrived at Lucknow from Cawnpore, on the 4th current.—Lady Hood was also on a second visit to the former City, where she arrived on the 6th. Her Ladyship's party had been joined by Lieutenant E. Barton, who would accompany her, we understand, to Calcutta. She proposed to quit Lucknow finally, about the end of the present month; but would not set out on her return to the lower provinces, until the commencement of the rains.

The following obliging communication dated the 14th current; from a correspondent at Noacolly, gives an account of a storm in that quarter, which, in point of violence, has not for many years had a parallel in any part of Bengal. The range of the gale however, as far as we can yet judge, does not seem to have been very extensive; no accounts of its ravages having hitherto reached us from any of the other stations to the eastward. The following are the particulars communicated.

"On the 11th inſtant, this ſtation was viſited with the moſt violent tornado, (if I may be allowed the expreſſion,) that has occurred within the memory of the oldeſt inhabitants. It began to blow very ſtrong from the South Eaſt at day break, and the gale continued to freſhen until 11 o'clock, when its fury became irreſiſtible. After blowing for about 2 hours from the Eaſt and South Eaſt, the wind veered round by the North, and returned with redoubled violence, carrying every thing before it. Providentially it abated at 4 P. M., for, had it continued during the night, dreadful indeed would have been the conſequences. At the cutcherry houſe, belonging to the Salt Agent, an immenſe choppah, which was ſupported by 13 ſtrong pucka pillars, was entirely ſwept away.—Doors and venetians were burſt from their faſtenings; and great apprehenſions were entertained, that the houſe itſelf would have yielded to the ſtorm. So much indeed was the cutcherry injured, that all the people were obliged to quit it, and ſeek ſhelter in a new houſe belonging to the Salt Agent, and inhabited by that Gentleman, which was the only building that might be ſaid to have withſtood the fury of the elements. Even this did not however entirely eſcape. Two venetian windows and a pannel door were ſtove in, and the greater part of the eaſtern balluſtrade was ſwept away. Trees of 50 years growth were either torn up by the roots, or ſo ſhattered as to be with difficulty recognized.—The bungalow belonging to the Surgeon of the ſtation, was entirely gutted, and nothing remains but the choppah.—All the other bungalows, with the Commiſſioner's cutcherry, are in ruins.—Of the Native huts, not one has eſcaped; and it is hardly poſſible to picture the ſcene of the ruin and devaſtation which preſented itſelf the next morning.—I will not attempt to deſcribe it;—ſuffice it to ſay, that the ſterneſt heart would have ached to witneſs it.—The ſea roſe upwards of 10 feet higher than its uſual level, completely inundating the contiguous ſhores, and cauſing incalculable miſchief; herds of cattle were actually waſhed away; and it is feared, that many lives have been loſt. Accounts are hourly coming in, teeming with ſtatements of public and private loſs.—The Company will no doubt be conſiderable loſers; as every Salt Golah has ſuſtained more or leſs damage and many are entirely deſtroyed.—The havock on the river muſt have been dreadful indeed.—We have as yet heard but of 13 boats, all of which have been totally loſt.—To give you ſome further idea of the violence of the gale, I ſhall merely mention the following circumſtance. The Surgeon, (*a ſtout athletic man,*) finding his bungalow no longer tenable thought it adviſeable to ſeek a refuge in one of the pucka houſes of the ſtation. "Scarcely had he quitted the threſhold, when he was carried off his legs by a guſt of wind, and thrown into a ditch full of water.—Having extricated himſelf with ſome difficulty, he again ſtarted; and after having been repeatedly thrown down in the paddy fields, he arrived at the cutcherry, juſt one hour and a half from the time of his ſetting out; though the diſtance he had to travel was barely half a mile. Birds were blown to the earth with violence; and choppahs and beams were carried to an incredible diſtance from the buildings to which they belonged."

MAY 24th.

While we are gratified in reporting the progreſſive advances of Ship-building in the Hooghly, we reckon it equally our duty to afford publicity to ſuch meritorious exertions in that uſeful art as are to be met with in quarters immediately adjacent. For this purpoſe we have to ſtate the launch of a Ship at Chittagong of about 350 tons burthen, from the Dockyard of John McRae, Eſq. on the 3d inſtant. She is called the Jeſſie, has been built by a profeſſional European of ability, and will no doubt maintain the credit of the yard from which ſuch Ships as the Coromandel, the Forbes, the Counteſs of Loudon and the Francis Sherburne have been alſo launched. The merits of the two firſt of theſe ſhips are well known to mercantile men, the Coromandel having run for more than twenty years and being ſtill one of the fineſt merchantmen belonging to the port of Calcutta, while the qualities of the Forbes, both with regard to ſtrength, ſtowage and ſailing, are of the moſt deſirable deſcription. The Counteſs of London has failed on her firſt voyage to England, and the Francis Sherburne, lately launched and brought round to Calcutta, has been alſo purchaſed, and is fitting out, for a homeward bound voyage—both of them have been highly approved of for models and workmanſhip by profeſſional builders, and there is every reaſon to expect that the experience of their Commanders will afford us ſatisfactory teſtimony on their return to their practical capacities.

In recommending this ſtatement to the notice of our mercantile readers, we merely wiſh to contribute our mite towards the removal of unjuſt prejudices on a ſubject which is of ſuch vital importance to the commercial intereſts of the Britiſh Empire in India. The prejudices, which had long obtained in favor of Bombay over Calcutta Ship-building may have been originally juſt, although the ſkill and ſcience diſplayed at preſent in the exerciſe of this uſeful art on the banks of the Hooghly, ſhew that they are now erroneous; and the prejudices in like manner, entertained againſt ſhips built at the inferior ports in the Bay of Bengal may be generally correct, yet it would be improper to refrain from diſcrimination, where diſtinctions are neceſſary and deſerve to be generally acknowledged. A number of ſhips may be built by adventurers, at ports convenient for their conſtruction, of inſufficient materials: and with the aid alone of inexperienced workmen, but when a yard, as in the preſent inſtance, has been long eſtabliſhed, and is plentifully ſtored with the beſt ſeaſoned timber of every deſcription, which is carefully ſelected and applied to the purpoſes of ſhip-building, by ſcientific builders, and when it poſſeſſes alſo abundant ſupplies of ſuch other requiſite materials as are not to be found in its vicinity, it would be unjuſt to confound it with leſs complete eſtabliſhments, or to claſs its productions with ſuch as have been modelled with leſs ability and conſtructed with leſs attention.

The following are the names of the officers of the General Staff of the army and His Lordſhips ſuite, who it appears by the orders will leave Calcutta, during the next month, for the Upper Provinces.

GENERAL STAFF.

Lieut. Col. McMahon, (King's Troops) Adjutant General.
Lieutenant Colonel Nicolls, (Ditto) Quarter Maſter General.
Lieut. Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant General.
Lieut. Colonel J. Paton, Quarter Maſter General.

Suite of His Excellency The Right Honorable The Governor General and Commander in Chief.

Major the Hon. L. Stanhope, } *Aides de Camp to the*
Major H. P. Davison, } *Governor General.*
Captain McRae, }
Captain Mathews, }
Major Forsteen, } *Aides de Camp to the*
Captain P. Stanhope, } *Commdr. in Chief.*
Capt. the Hon. A. Curzon, }
Lieut. Sir R. Colquhon, Bart. }

Captain G. H Gall, Commanding the Body Guard.
James Hare, Esq. M. D. Surgeon.
Revd. T. Thomson, A. M. Chaplain.
Lieut. H. Caldwell, Commanding the Escort.
Captain J. L. Stuart, Asst. Com. Gen. in charge of the Boats.
Lieut. R. Smith Engineers.

Madras Intelligence.

MAY 31, 1814.

On Friday last, His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Madras Army, held his first public Levee at the Commander in Chief's Office in Fort St. George, which was very numerously attended.

Yesterday His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander in Chief, paid a visit to His Highneſs the Nabob, at Chepauk Palace, the uſual Salutes were fired on the occaſion.

The Books at Lloyds, are ſtated to be filled with accounts of the depredations committed by the American Privateers.

The loan of twenty two Millions for the ſervice of 1814, was contracted for under very favorable circumſtances, on the 15th of November, at 12 o'clock on the ſame day the new Omnium bore a premium of 3¾ per cent.

On the 17th an intereſting debate took place in the Houſe of Commons, relative to the engagements entered into by the Britiſh Government with foreign powers; the moſt perfect unanimity prevailed.

On the 25th November, His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent was inveſted with the three principal Ruſſian Orders of St. Andrew, Alexander Newsky and St. Ann, in return for the honor conferred on the Ruſſian Emperor, by inveſting him with the Order of the Garter.

On the 19th of November, Mr. Dallas took his ſeat as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge have been made Field Marſhalls.

The Duke of Cambridge it was expected, would have a Commiſſion as His Majeſty's Lieutenant in Hanover, His Royal Highneſs departed for the Continent on the 6th of December.

Omnium had been done at the unprecedented Premium of 17.

A Grand dinner was given at the London Tavern on the 14th of December, to celebrate the emancipation of Holland. It was attended by ſeveral of the Royal Dukes and the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

Sir James Leith was to go out as Governor to the Leeward Iſlands.

On the 27th, The Prince Regent ſet out on his tour, he was to proceed firſt to Belvoir Caſtle, and was expected to return to London on the 12th of January. The Duke of Clarence took leave of His Royal Highneſs on his approaching departure for the Continent.

Congratulatory addreſſes from all parts of the kingdom were pouring in upon the Prince Regent, on the late glorious ſucceſſes.

Moſt of the Volunteer Corps of London had offered their ſervices to do the duty of the different Guards in the Metropolis in the abſence of the regular Troops.

A Gentleman who arrived in town at the cloſe of the laſt week from St. Maloes, by way of Guernſey, ſays, that the people on the oppoſite coaſt manifeſt their diſcontent to the preſent order of things in France, and to the Napoleon dynaſty, by placards, caricatures, and all ſorts of paſquinades, poſted up in the moſt conſpicuous parts of the towns. The following triplet, among others of the ſame kind, was thrown into the Diligence, in which the Gentleman alluded to was a paſſenger, from the laſt ſtage between Paris and St. Maloes:—

Empire a vendre,
Imperatrice a rendre,
Empereur à pendre!
An empire to be ſold,
An Empreſs to be ſent home,
An Emperor to be hanged!

THE EVENING STAR.

DECEMBER 30.

We have been fighting for the deliverance of Europe for theſe 20 years, we are now fighting for her repoſe, and the war is only in its infancy, it is a juſt and neceſſary war—it is more—it is a popular, and therefore a Holy War.—There is not a Britiſh ſubject, from the Land's End to the Orkneys, whoſe heart is in the right place, who would not coin his blood into drachmas, and give his ſkin for a drum, to animate the allies to eternal battle, rather than make peace with Buonaparte and his Government. From Manchester, Birmingham, Briſtol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glaſgow, and Aberdeen, we hear nothing but expreſſions of apprehenſion, leſt the Coſſacks ſhould not be permitted to viſit Paris. "The Proclamation," ſays a zealous and eloquent Magiſtrate in the Siſter kingdom, "which recognizes the Cowardly aſſaſſin, Bonaparte, by the ſtyle and title of the Emperor Napoleon, muſt be read at the ſame moment with the Riot Act, the Heralds muſt be ſecured from the fury of the populace by a regiment of Dragoons—I, for one, ſhall not be preſent to witneſs the degradation of my country?!!

After theſe expreſſions of popular feeling, which we venerate as the emanation of virtuous indignation, we ſhall not amuſe our Readers like our contemporaries with pointing out the limits of territory which any Peace with Buonaparte will give him. *Territory to him!* There is not an inch of ground ever trod by the foot of man which would not generate the ſeeds of everlaſting plague, peſtilence, famine, battle, and murder, if the region kites are forbidden to fatten on his offal, by the rites of ſepulture being given to his body!

This may be called ſtrong language, but we want ſtrong meaſures. We may ſpeak vulgarly, but we think correctly. We wiſh to make war in the ſpirit of war, that we may have Peace in the ſpirit of Peace!

We cannot make Peace with Buonaparte. He is the enemy of all Peace. We cannot make Peace with his Senators and Legiſlative Body—they are his accomplices—his acceſſaries before and after the fact. They are the ſame men, whoſe characters were thus depicted by the moſt eloquent and moſt patriotic writer of any age or country. The habits of the adherents of the glorious Napoleon dynaſty in Paris, "have no reſemblance to the finiſhed virtues, or the poliſhed vices, and elegant, though not blameleſs, luxury, of the Capital of the great empire. Their ſociety is more like that of a den of outlaws upon a doubtful frontier—of a lewd Tavern, for the revels and debaucheries of banditti, aſſaſſins, bravos, ſmugglers, and their more deſpicable paramours, mixed with bombaſtic players, the refuſe and offal of ſtrolling companies, puffing out its ſordid ſpeeches about "*thirſt of glory, and degraded thrones*;" mixed with blaſphemous ſongs, adapted to the brutal and hardened courſe of life belonging to that ſort of Wretches. The ſyſtem of manners itſelf is at war with all moral ſociety, *and is in its neighbourhood unſafe.* If great bodies of that kind were any where eſtabliſhed in a bordering territory we ſhould have a right to demand of their Governments the ſuppreſſion of ſuch a nuiſance.

"What are we to do?" exclaims this animated and philanthrophic writer, if the Government and the whole community is of the ſame deſcription?"

It is our wiſh to ſtrip the veil of deluſion from the eyes of our Countrymen, ſo artfully thrown over them by the vile public Writers, who ſtill adhere, altho' in ſecret, to their old partialities for revolutionary principles and Jacobin morality. They ſtill ſtrive to identify Bonaparte with the French people:—It is but yeſterday ſince they told us he was beloved by them, and warned us not to invade France, leſt the inhabitants ſhould riſe in a maſs and commence a revolutionary war. We have not yet heard of a ſingle armed inhabitant; nay, the yell of "*Vive l' Empereur*" has not iſſued from the lips of a French ſoldier for theſe many months!

There are, in fact, only two claſſes of perſons, who now breathe the air of France—Audacious tyrants and trembling ſlaves! the number of the former does not exceed 500—We have a liſt of them now before us in Buonaparte's Court Kalendar—Their names are familiar to us as the heroes who figured in all the horrors of the French Revolution—they fully anſwer the deſcription which we have frequently given of them!! We ſhall take an opportunity of occaſionally publiſhing their names and deſcriptions, as they appear upon the ſtage in the courſe of any negotiations which may be opened with them, or their Maſter. They are all reſidents in Paris.

It is in the departments of France that the Allies will every where meet with the fruits of the grinding ſyſtem enforced by theſe wretches upon their fellow countrymen. Every where will they meet with "the gaunt, haggard forms of famine and nakedneſs, amidſt the yells of murder, the tears of affliction and the cries of deſpair!!"

We have abliſhed the Slave Trade—we have civilized India—we have delivered Europe,—and Emancipated Spain, Portugal, and Holland,—Let us now emancipate France!

We ſhall ſound another charge to-morrow—PEACE WITH FRANCE—ETERNAL WAR WITH BONAPARTE AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

Welch Simplicity. The ſimplicity of the peaſantry of Wales is almoſt proverbial:—The following anecdote has been tranſmitted to us, with evidence of its authenticity.

A Welch gentleman was preſented by his friend in London with a valuable fowling-piece. Taffy, almoſt a ſtranger to its uſe, and more ſo to the properties of gunpowder, had recourſe to the proficiency of a neighbour

for instruction in the art of gunnery: this neighbour enjoyed the reputation of a sportsman; and having charged and discharged the piece three or four times successively, he brought down each time a brace of woodcocks. —The delighted owner, disdaining further assistance, contemplated improvement, and before he had practiced in the ordinary rules resolved upon experiment; for this purpose he loaded his piece three several times following each other, intending, should his aim be false on the first fire, to have two immediate chances reserved of striking the ill fated bird in the same flight. Having chosen his position, and marked his prey, the hair springed trigger was cautiously drawn, and immediately the whole contents of the gun exploded. The shock was violent, and the amateur was thrown to some distance, where he lay stretched and senseless on the ground. On recovering, he perceived his village neighbours crowded to the spot, attracted by the singularity of the noise, and eying the phœnomenon with fearful wonder, when collecting his suspended energies, he exclaimed, in a tone of angry admonition, "Goddam your eyes, don't touch her *there are two charges in her yet—there are two charges in her yet!*"

[*Patriot,*

TIMES.

DECEMBER 13. 1813.

VINDICATION OF THE CROWN PRINCE

An eloquent reply to Buonaparte's attack on the Crown Prince of Sweden, published in the Leipsick Gazette, of the 5th October, has lately appeared in Germany. It is understood to be from the pen of M. Wm. Schlegel, and contains a variety of political observations, interspersed with characteristic sketches of the Crown Prince, which cannot fail to prove interesting at the present moment.

The author begins with observing, that the article in question contains "a tissue of calumny and vulgar abuse which could only fall with disgust every honourable mind. Whoever was its compiler, none but Buonaparte himself could have dictated it. That personage is known as a writer; his style cannot be mistaken. It is not with a pen that he writes against his enemies, that is, against every man of principle, or who dares to oppose his will. A pen dipped in gall would be too feeble an image; it is with the axe of the executioner that he appears to rough hew the violent and abrupt expressions of his sanguinary threats.

"But if there existed the shadow of a doubt as to the true author of this libel, the following reflections would banish it. For more than two years past the French Gazettes, & all the journals subject to French influence have observed the most profound silence on every thing that concerns the relations between France and Sweden. The ingenious turns by which your journalists blanked that topic, when the course of events seemed absolutely to require its being noticed, might have excited a smile. In your Moniteur, you did not say one syllable about the interview at Abo; the treaties between Sweden, Russia, and England; on the arrival of the Prince Royal in Germany, at the head of a Scandinavian army; on the conferences at Trachenberg; or on the enthusiasm with which that Prince was received by the people of Germany. You made such a secret of the true state of affairs, that French officers brought in as prisoners, immediately after the expiration of the armistice, to the camp of the combined army of the North of Germany, were astonished at there seeing Swedish soldiers, being still ignorant that France was at war with Sweden. I admire your prudence. You know that the name of the Prince Royal of Sweden would make a profound impression on real French hearts; that it would awake recollections dangerous to you, recollections of liberty and glory.

On the charge of libellist, applied to the Crown Prince, by Buonaparte or his scribe, our author observes as follows:—

"The Imperial Gazette-writer, or the Journalist's Emperor, affirms, with unequalled impudence, that the Prince Royal of Sweden for some time past has subscribed with his name, writings which deserve to be characterised as libels, and that he employs mercenary authors for their production. The Prince Royal, however, has no occasion to borrow the pen of any man: he knows how to wield the pen as well as the sword; and with both he has directed destructive blows against you." "Since Sweden entered the coalition, only a small number of documents on the general affairs of Europe have appeared with the signature of the Prince Royal. The two letters to the Emperor Napoleon, inserted in the Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the relations between Sweden and France; the proclamation to the Swedish army which defends the frontiers; that to the combined army of the north of Germany, and that to the Saxons; together with the letter to the Emperor Napoleon, of the 23d of March, 1813, are, I believe, the only writings authentically published under the name of his Royal Highness. Instead of vague abuse, why don't you reprint them in the Moniteur; accompanied with notes, to persuade your readers that they are really libels? You dare not! There is, especially, in the letter of the 23d of March, wherewithal to dispel all the impostures with which Buonaparte is surrounded. That document forms an epoch in the annals of diplomacy. It is replete with great truths, delivered in a grand and majestic manner."

"It is useless here to remind the reader of all the libels which Buonaparte has written, or caused to be written, against the Sovereigns of Europe. They are deposited in the Moniteur and the other Parisian journals; for, as nobody in France dares now a-days deliver an independent opinion on public affairs, we may be sure that every thing of this sort, hazarded by these journals, is dictated by the government—and the government is Buonaparte. It is notorious, that not only as Consul, but as Emperor, he has kept Barrere in pay—his old friend and the orator of Robespierre—as the writer of his newspaper articles and political pamphlets."

Speaking of the discourses, the manifestoes, and the bulletins of Buonaparte, it is justly observed, "This man is consummate in hypocrisy, while not the slave of his passions. There is no name, however sacred, beginning with those of God and of Providence, which he has not profaned, for the promotion of his sinister ends; no noble sentiment to which he has not appealed; no hope dear to humanity, with which he has not sported."

In the course of his observations on the career of the Crown Prince, during the French revolution, and after Buonaparte had assumed the supreme power, the author relates the following anecdote:—"The Crown Prince, then General Bernadotte, did not accept just the usurper, but he did not conceal his sentiments. Buonaparte feared him and neglected no means of disarming his opposition, and of preventing the true friends of their country from rallying around him. During one of those ceremonies which Buonaparte instituted, to habituate the French to the return of monarchical forms, he observed with satisfaction to General Bernadotte, 'Every thing reverts into the old order of things.' 'Yes, Citizen Consul,' replied the latter, 'every thing does revert; nothing is wanting there to but a million of Frenchmen, who perished for the cause of liberty, united with title under the new regime.'" and on this topic, we extract the following acute remark: "Amidst this new formation of elevated ranks, those which were appropriated to victorious captains were almost the only ones which had within them a principle of reality. In almost all countries it was the brilliance of martial exploits which founded the first nobility. The French Generals were rewarded for having served France; others were so, for having become the docile instruments of the schemes of Buonaparte."

After passing a high encomium on the disinterestedness, the urbanity, and moderation displayed by the Crown Prince during the campaigns of a 20 years' war, which had generally flamed the character of a gloomy violence, the author proceeds as follows:

"You make a merit of not having retained the Prince Royal in France, when he was invited to the succession to the Swedish throne. No doubt, after having usurped the sole disposal of the existence of so many millions of Frenchmen, whom you permit neither to think, act, write, speak, nor even breathe freely, you might as well extend your claims thus far also: after other unheard of violences, you might have practised this too. Why, then, don't you also boast of not having caused the Prince Royal to be assassinated at the moment of his departure? We know you wished to cause the destruction of Moreau, but that you dared not. Perhaps, also, on second thoughts, you deemed it less dangerous to have an antagonist without, than to raise up one within France, or to push a man of energy to extremities."

"But what indiscreet fit of hypocrisy was it which induced you to reproach the Prince Royal for having adopted the religion established in Sweden for three centuries past? Truly, the zealous Catholic must feel highly edified! The reproach well becomes you, a man, who were a renegade in Egypt; the impostor who wished to pass for a prophet of Mahomet; the freeman who returned to France, affected great zeal for the re-establishment of Catholicism; who engaged the Sovereign Pontiff, by the hope of restoring peace to the Church, to sanction by his benediction your elevation to the throne; who, in return, deposed the venerable old man of all his States, dragged him into captivity, where he still groans: who were excommunicated, and are so still,—for the new concordat which you have dared to publish is only a new imposture. Buonaparte has, in turn, flattered Mahometans, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, even Philosophers, by proclaiming universal tolerance; he has deceived them all; and whatever be the religious opinions of men, they must all agree in abhorring one with whom religion has never been any thing else but the mask of hypocrisy, and the engine of his infernal policy.

"The reproach of having robbed France of Guadaloupe does not affect the Prince Royal alone, but the whole Swedish Government. It is true, that according to the old law of nations established in Europe, a conquered province was never disposed of to a third power, until ceded by the original possessors, at the conclusion of a peace. But Buonaparte has trodden under foot that venerable code; he has incorporated with France a number of Provinces that never were ceded by their legitimate Sovereigns; the kingdom of Westphalia was put together in a similar way. His own properties have therefore rendered void his reclamations, and England has exercised only very moderate reprisals. Sweden, on the other hand, was entitled to seize this opportunity of retaliating on Buonaparte: he had invaded Pomerania; Sweden to keep possession of Guadaloupe. And if at a general peace that power should ever consent to restore Guadaloupe, in consideration of an equivalent, this would always be a service done to France in concert with the English Government. By accepting Guadaloupe, Sweden wished to prove to the world that she was not afraid of Buonaparte. She early foresaw the fall of his colossal but factitious power. Besides, what is Guadaloupe when compared with so many other important colonies which France has lost since the rupture of the peace of Amiens? It was Buonaparte alone who brought this loss upon himself by his senseless obstinacy in making war on Great Britain. No enlightened Frenchman is ignorant that the only hope which remains to France of recovering her colonies, is founded on the return of her government to principles of equity and moderation in Europe; to principles which the usurper Buonaparte will never sincerely acknowledge."

After thus tracing the views, the character, and the policy of the Crown Prince, the author concludes with the following portrait of Buonaparte.

"Vain, then, is your attempt to render the Crown Prince odious in the eyes of the French, who can no longer mistake the true author of their calamities, and the object which alone deserves their hatred. It is the man who has accumulated on their guiltless heads the hatred and the vengeance of nations. Who could sketch, without some omission, the long career of crimes by which he arrived at, and has maintained himself in power? Buonaparte, born in Corsica, was educated in a military school in France, by the beneficence of the unfortunate Louis XVI.; he issued from it to become a furious jacobin; his first attempt to make himself notorious was a pamphlet in the most revolutionary strain, called le Souper de Avignon; after the 9th Thermidor, he was marked, arrested, and deprived of his rank, as an agent of Robespierre's; he flattered and betrayed all the factions in turn, till he became their master; he defiled the streets of Paris with the blood of citizens who reclaimed a constitutional right; he sacrificed a fine army to his chimerical projects in Egypt; there he massacred his Turkish prisoners, poisoned his own sick, and deserted his army at the most critical moment; returned to Europe, he attempted, at the head of his satellites, to dissolve the National Representation: and was at the point of failing in his enterprise, had he not been saved by his brother's presence of mind: arrived at power, he caused Pichegru to be strangled in a dungeon, by his Mamelukes; he proscribed Moreau; he kidnapped the descendant of the great Conde, on a hospitable territory, and dragged him to punishment; the reign of terror was restored in France; instead of one Bastile which the French had demolished, he erected eight; all the dungeons were filled with State prisoners: suspicious as Tiberius, and cruel as Nero, he established in France a system of universal espionnage, which absorbs one half of the activity of all the public functionaries; every liberal idea was proscribed, every independent voice was smothered; the silence of death hovered, and still hovers over that country, inhabited by one of the most enlightened and ingenious nations of Europe: flattery alone is heard, and by a monstrous scaffolding of lies it endeavours to conceal such a multiplicity of horrors. His system of internal government has ruined the prosperity of France; his conduct in foreign relations forms only a tissue of Machiavelian perfidies. In the wars which his wild ambition has kindled for the last ten years all those veterans, the old defenders of their country, have perished in succession; the youth of France, torn from peaceful occupations, has been thinned without pity. If the glitter of victories gained by French valour was for some years able to produce illusion, that illusion is now destroyed. Buonaparte, by abusing for one, has at last tired her out; he now experiences reverses alone, and his success was his only merit. He has not one faithful ally: all of them aspire to shake off the yoke of vassalage, which imperious circumstances imposed, and which he decorated with the name of alliance. He has still satellites whom fear for their own safety attaches to his person; he has not a friend in the whole world. The moment approaches, when this man, who so long wound his way in darkness to a height at which he seemed to tread under foot the human race, is about to re-enter his original nothing. It is in vain that he would confound his name and interests with those of France: he has nothing in common with her: it is only his usurpation and tyranny which have hitherto connected the fate of France with his. The Allies have loudly declared, that they do not make war upon the French nation, but upon Buonaparte alone. Amidst so many millions of men whom he calls his subjects, the tyrant is insulated: a general amnesty is proclaimed for all those who have served him, provided they relinquish his party, and act against him: he alone is proclaimed an outlaw against humanity.

"Never did a more august Senate preside over the destinies of Europe than that which the allied Sovereigns form at this day. Can it be supposed that the Prince Royal of Sweden would not raise his voice in that Senate, in favour of his country, were the dismemberment or subjugation of France even hinted at? But France may obtain the most honourable peace, the moment she chooses to set limits to her despot's abuse of power.

"The Allies wish only to re-establish the tranquility and independence of the civilized world. The Prince Royal of Sweden cherishes the remembrance of France; he ceases not to pray for her happiness. It is Buonaparte who has not her French blood, nor a French heart. After the manner of the ancient knights, the Prince Royal has nobly thrown down to him his glove: let his adversary take it up if he dare; let him come and terminate this great contest in single combat: the event would not be doubtful. Methinks I see the Prince Royal of Sweden advance within the lists, with that serene front, that air so open and noble, which recals the image of the Bayards and the Du Guesclins, against his adversary, bloated with pride, but loaded with curses, and his forehead already furrowed with the thunderbolts of celestial wrath. Methinks I see the shades of heroic Kings of Sweden appear in the clouds, to be witnesses of this judgment of God; methinks I see Gustavus Adolphus dart a look of indignation at him who profaned the name of the battle of Lutzen, by saying, that it had been fought a second time by him for the liberty of Germany. Nations, the spectators would applaud with enthusiasm, the generous enterprize of their defender; they would pretage to him the victory; the monster would be thrown to the earth, and the world would resound with shouts of gladness."

☞ We are indebted for this article to the last Number of Mr. Peter's *Ambigu.*

THE PILOT,—DEC. 11.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S LEVEE.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Levee at Carlton house, which was numerously attended. There were present.—

Their Royal Highness the Dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Primate of Ireland, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, The First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three Secretaries of State, the President of the Board of Controul, the Lord Chamberlain, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Prince Castelcicala, the Adjutant General, the General of Ireland, the Judge Advocate, Mr. Justice Dallas, the Lord Mayor of London, the Sheriffs of London, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

A guard of honour attended in the Courtyard, with the band of the Duke of York, and a party of the 2d regiment of life guards attended in Pallmall, to regulate the carriages.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness:—

John Hunter, Esq. His Majesty's Consul General in Spain, on his re-appointment, upon which occasion he received the honour of Knighthood.

Commissary-General George Burgman, on his going as Commissioner for the issuing of Federative Bills on the Continent, on which occasion he received the honour of Knighthood.

Sir George Denys, on his being created a Baronet.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd on his being appointed Solicitor General.

The Earl of Craven, with the Address from the City of Coventry.

Lord Lowther, on his being appointed a Lord of the Treasury, by Mr. Croker.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, accompanied by Mr. Dundas, with an Address from the City of Edinburgh.

Viscount Sidmouth, with an Address from the Corporation of Leeds.

The High Bailiff of Birmingham, Sir Charles Mordaunt and Mr. Duguale, with an Address from Birmingham.

Mr. Crickett and Mr. Round, the Members for Ipswich, with an Address of Congratulation from the Borough of Ipswich.

Sir George Naylor, Genealogist of the Bath, on his receiving the Honour of Knighthood, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The Rev. Thomas Prince, by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, on his appointment to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

The Bishop of Peterborough, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Colonel R. A. Dalzel, to kiss hands on being appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of Ireland, and to take leave.

The Duke of Richmond, on being appointed Governor of Hull.

Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop, on being appointed Commander in Chief at Madras, and to take leave.

Lord Milton, with an Address from Sheffield.

Hon. R. B. Bernard, by Viscount Bernard.

Hon. A. Macdonald on his return from Russia.

Lord Henry Paulet, on marriage and promotion.

Admiral Sir Robt. Calder, on resigning the command at Plymouth, and his promotion.

Sir John Jameison, Physician to the Fleet, on receiving leave of absence to go abroad.

Vice-Admiral Sir T. Bertie, on promotion.

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay, by the Lord in Waiting.

The Hon. Lieut. Neville, 23d fusileers, by Lord St. Helen's on his return from the Peninsula.

Sir C. Saxton, by the Duke of Richmond.

Lieut. E. J. Crutchley, royal navy, on promotion, by the Lord in Waiting.

Lieut. Wombwell, 10th royal hussars, on his return from Spain.

Major-General Conran, royal Scots, on his return from India and appointment.

Lieut.-General Monicuit, by the Lord in Waiting.

Lieut.-General Knollys, on his appointment to the northern district.

Lieut.-Colonel Roberts, 10th royal hussars, on his promotion and return from Spain.

Rear Admiral Hotham, on promotion.

Mr. Croft, His Majesty's Secy. of Legation at Lisbon, by Lord Castlereagh.

Mr. Protheroe, by Mr. Davis.

Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, Major Harrop, Hon. and Rev. A. Legge, by Mr. Disbrowe.

General Lewis, on promotion.

General Lauson, on promotion.

Admiral Knight, on promotion.

Rear-Admiral Denham, on his being appointed Commander in Chief in the Leeward Islands, by Lord Melville.

Lieutenant Hood Knight, on his return from the Mediterranean.

Major Steiger, Roll's regiment, by the Duke of Clarence.

Major Charles Duke, on promotion.

Colonel D'Arcy, on promotion.

Hon. Captain Blackwood, on his return from sea.

Colonel Framlingham, royal horse artillery, on promotion.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Rear-Admiral Moore, on his return from the Baltic, by the Lord in Waiting.

Colonel Handfield, on promotion.

Capt. Lee, Royal Scots, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Conran, on his return from India.

Mr. Charles Biddulph, by the Earl of Egremont.

Major-General Ferrier, on promotion and return from the Peninsula.

Captain O'Brien, on promotion, and return from five years captivity in France, by the Lord in Waiting.

Rear-Admiral Legge, on Promotion.

Rev. Dr. Bickes, by the Lord in Waiting.

Major General Smyth, on his return from America.

Captain Rich, R. N. on promotion, by the Lord in Waiting.

Rev. Dr. Harrison, on being appointed Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Major Werge, 17th dragoons, on his departure for India.

Lieut. Colonel Shaw, Mr. Young, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Alcock, with the Southwark Address.

Mr. E. Protheroe and Mr. Davis, with the Bristol Address.

Captain Thomas Fellowes, royal navy, on his marriage and return from the West Indies.

Mr. Lygon, with the Worcester Address.

Mr. Parish, Deputy-Commissary-General, on going to Holland.

Captain Turner, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir C. Green.

Mr. Keppel Craven, on his return from abroad, by the Earl of Craven.

Mr. Serjeant Best, on being appointed one of the King's antient Serjeants.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent gave audiences to Viscount Castlereagh, Viscount Sidmouth, Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Mr. Pierrepoint. The latter delivered to his Royal Highness the Order of the Bath, and the Ribbon, belonging to the late Sir William Meadows.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, had also an audience of his Royal Highness, to know his pleasure when he would be pleased to receive the Address of the Corporation of the city of London, upon the counter revolution in Holland and the restoration of Hanover, when the Prince was pleased to appoint next Monday.

The Prince appointed a day of General Thanksgiving for the late numerous and splendid victories of the allied armies, to take place on Thursday the 13th of next month.

THE PILOT,—DEC. 15.

It will be observed by our Report of the proceedings in the House of Commons, that Sir James Mackintosh intends to call the attention of the Representatives of the people to two important points, already brought under public notice in the Pilot. These are, the change made in the Dutch Government and recognized by the British Court, in the nomination of the Prince of Orange to be Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands; and the proposed long adjournment of the House of Commons. Whether we regard the separate rights and interests of our own realms, or the public and relative rights and interests of the commonwealth of nations, we know not any two subjects more worthy to engage the attention of so able a constitutional lawyer, and so profound a political jurist as Sir James Mackintosh. We look forward to the debate, which is understood to be fixed for Monday next, for the first display of the talents of this distinguished genius in his senatorial capacity; and we venture to predict that since the days of Burke, the House of Commons has not produced any thing so grand and liberal in principle, so comprehensive in learning, so luminous in illustration, or so splendid in eloquence of every description, as will be furnished in the speech of Sir J. Mackintosh, on the two important topics on which he has given notice.

HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH—DEC. 27.

The following accounts of East India shipping have been received at the East India House, viz. The Cambrian, country ship, from Bengal and Madras, arrived off the Isle of Wight the 19th inst. sailed from Bengal 15th of July, from Madras 4th August, from St. Helena 24th October.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DECEMBER, 2.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

Lord Castlereagh moved the second reading of the East India Trade Regulation Bill.

Mr. Finlay rose not he said, to oppose the motion, but to submit some observations upon the line of policy to which the measure referred. It seemed extraordinary that the British merchants were in all cases upon at least an equality with foreigners excepting in places under the dominion of our India Company; and it must strike every reflecting equitable man with surprize that such a system of inequality shoud be allowed to exist with regard to territories acquired and maintained by British arms, in which indeed so much British capital was invested. By the Act of last Sessions it was no doubt provided that British merchants were allowed to trade with India, but under very many restrictions and limitations, from which foreign merchants trading to the East were entirely free. The foreigner, for instance, was at liberty to trade to India in a vessel of any size he thought proper, and to take his home cargo for sale to any market in Europe or else where. From this advantage it was notorious that America and other States derived considerable benefit. In fact, to the profits which it yielded, the means which America possessed of waging her present unnatural war with this country might, in a great measure, be attributed. But he confessed himself quite unable to understand the grounds of such policy as would allow any foreigners to enjoy advantages of trade with our own territories from which British merchants were excluded. Yet by the present Bill, it was proposed to sanction such exclusion by prohibiting British merchants from carrying India produce to any European ports, while foreigners, as he before observed, possessed that very material advantage. The disadvantage of such an arrangement to British merchants could not be dispute; for it was perfectly clear that no British merchant would bring East India sugar, or other articles of India produce, to the port of London, if he were not compelled to do so, particularly while he could dispose of such articles on so much better terms at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other places, to which, however, the foreign merchant was, under the law, quite at liberty to take any Indian cargo. Upon what principle, he would ask, could such a difference in favour of the foreigner be justified or excused? or why should the trade be thrown open to the foreigner, while British merchants were thus restrained? If the East Indian territories were governed upon the same principles as our Western colonies, the British merchants would not have the reason to complain which existed in this case, because here the foreigner was admitted to participate of a trade, on terms far more advantageous than those granted to the British merchant. And the consequence of this arrangement would be, that the principal part of the East India trade was likely to fall into the hands of foreigners, because it would give them a decided advantage in the European markets. This was the more to be deprecated, because it was a known fact, that more of East India goods had in several years been sold at Hamburgh and Copenhagen, than in this country. Therefore those who had the best opportunity of taking those goods to the Continental markets must enjoy a decided advantage; and yet according to the policy to which the Bill before the House referred, the British merchants were to be deprived of even the chance of competition in those markets. For himself, he declared that he could not conceive any just ground to prevent the principle of the Noble Lord's Bill, from being pushed farther, by allowing British merchants to carry East India produce to Europe, as well as to the other quarters specified in the Bills. He could not suppose that such an extension of the principle would receive opposition from any quarter entitled to attention, for he could not apprehend that the India Company would feel any jealousy against the proposition, or would attempt to oppose it. But if even such opposition should arise, he trusted that the House would attend to the claims of justice, and take care that British merchants should not be excluded from an advantage of trade with our own territores. He had reason to believe, that expectation generally prevailed, that British merchants would be admitted to enjoy the advantages he had described, by extending the liberal principle of the Noble Lord's Bill, and he hoped the Noble Lord would, under all the circumstances of the case, be induced to propose such an extension before the close of the Session.

Lord Castlereagh felt no hesitation in expressing his concurrence with the Honourable Member's principle, as to the propriety of throwing open to British merchants every description of our trade, that to the colonies alone excepted, those colonies having their own system, upon the merits of which system he did not at present think it necessary to state any opinion. But while he thus concurred with the Honourable Member, he could not think this the proper time for proposing the extension recommended by him. Upon bringing forward the proposition before the House, he stated the reason from which he acted. He thought that as there appeared no difference of opinion as to the degree of extension which his proposition had in view, it was desirable to have it enacted before the recess, while the propriety of a further extension, which might give rise to controversy, should be postponed to a more convenient period. For himself he was free to declare, that he saw no reason why British merchants should not be enabled to compete with foreigners in the sale of Indian produce in any market whatever, and particularly in that which was the most valuable, namely, the market of Europe. This ability British merchants could not be expected to possess, if compelled to bring their cargoes to an English port, while, the foreigners were at liberty to take a direct route to any European market they thought proper. When, therefore, the moment should come when the competition of foreigners in this trade was to be apprehended, the subject referred to by the Hon. Member would demand the immediate attention of Parliament. But at present, when no foreign competition existed, it was deemed more advisable, on various grounds, that our Merchants should bring their Indian cargoes to England—should make this country the emporium of trade, and hence to take the Indian produce to the Continent, with an assortment of other articles of our produce and manufacture, and so prove advantageous to our general commerce. If, however America or any other State were trading with the East, there could not be, in his judgment, any successful resistance to the Honorable Member's principal. He trusted that the commerce of foreigners with our Eastern territories, would never be prohibited; but as it was known that America could not, and that for reasons unnecessary to detail, no European state was likely for some time to engage in any Indian trade, it was not necessary immediately to press the principle maintained by the Honourable Member to the extent of his desire. When, however, the trade of foreigners with India should be resumed, he had no doubt that Parliament would be found attentive to the claim of the British Merchant, and that foreigners would not be allowed to enjoy any such preference as the Honourable Member so justly deprecated.

Mr. Protheroe said, that he felt peculiarly happy from the statement of the Noble Lord. He confessed that he had been disappointed to find that the principle of the Bill before the House was not carried farther, but he was satisfied with the Noble Lord's explanation. As to the India Company, he could not see upon what ground they could feel any jealousy against the proposed or desired extension of the British Merchant's trade to Indian produce, because the object of such extension was not to interfere with their interests, but with the interests of foreigners, to whom it was impossible the India Company could be disposed to grant any preference.

The Bill was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

DECEMBER 3d.

Upon Lord Castlereagh's moving the committal of the East India Circuitous Trade Bill.

Mr C. Grant, after expressing his regret that he was not in the House yesterday, when some observations were made upon the subject of this Bill, which he deemed of considerable importance, requested that any further progress upon it might be postponed. As it materially concerned the interests of the India Company, they naturally required more time for the consideration of a measure, with the merits of which they had but very recently became acquainted, for it was only this day that a copy of this Bill came into the hands of the Directors.

Lord Castlereagh felt great pleasure in complying with the request of the Honourable Member, and should therefore postpone his motion until Monday, next. He, however, thought it proper to observe, that he was not aware of the existence of any difference of opinion upon the merits of this Bill, and in agreeing to the postponement required, he did so in the understanding that the measure would be carried before the holidays.

Mr. Fawcett observed, that the India Company were not alone interested in this measure, as our manufacturers were also materially concerned. For if British merchants were allowed to carry India produce to the Havannah, the Brazils, and other contiguous places, that produce would be very likely to find its way into our Colonies, and so interfere with the British manufacturers, whom the trader in East India commodities could easily undersell from the comparative cheapness of labour and materials in the East. In this view he thought that the measure before the House required time for very ample consideration.

Mr. Finlay rose to correct a misconception of his Honourable Friend who spoke last, and who appeared to conceive that the Bill before the House proposed to grant some extraordinary advantages to British merchants, whereas it only went to allow them the same advantages as were already enjoyed by foreigners. For as the case stood at present, if any Swedish or Russian subjects should think proper to trade to India, they might carry India produce to the places mentioned by his Honourable Friend, and so engage in the competition he deprecated. But as far as he was acquainted with the sentiments and interests of British manufacturers, they had no apprehension of any competition likely to be created by this or by any Bill of a similar nature.

The committal of the Bill was postponed until Monday.

UNION OF MASONS.

Wednesday last was an interesting and important day to the Masonic World; for on that day it was formally announced in the two Grand Lodges, by the Duke of Kent, Grand Master of the Free-Masons of England, according to the old Institutions, and by the Duke of Suffex, Grand Master of the Free-Masons under the Constitution of England, that Articles of Union between the two Fraternities had been signed and sealed at Kensington Palace, on Thursday the 25th of November last, after the two Societies had been separated for a century. On the retirement, upon account of old age, of Sir Christopher Wren, who had officiated for many years as Grand Master, Masonry for a time fell into diffuse; and when in 1717, a Grand Lodge was revived, some slight variations took place, which occasioned a degree of diffension, and which afterwards was fomented by violent and exasperating expressions, as well as by the insidious misrepresentations of designing men, who perverted the Institution into a sinful trade. Notwithstanding the separation, the two Grand Lodges flourished, and spread their contributory [illegible] all the earth; and for some years past a conciliatory disposition has manifested itself, which, by the fraternal exertion, condescension, and example, of the two illustrious Princes now at the head of the respective bodies, has happily restored perfect unity to the Craft.

We stated, that some time ago his Grace the Duke of Athol, who had been Grand Master of the Ancient Masons, for twenty-three years, resigned the situation in favour of the Duke of Kent. Since his appointment as Grand Master, a negociation for an union has gone on, in which, assisted by three Commissioners, his Royal Highness has had several conferences with his Royal Brother, who was also assisted by three Commissioners, on the part of the other Fraternity. The result of which was the formal signature of Articles of Union, on Thursday se'night; in which the principles, traditions and practice of the Ancient Craft, as well as the rights and privileges of every Member of both Communities, are completely preserved. It was further agreed, that two Grand Lodges should be held on one and the same day, to confirm and ratify the same; which accordingly took place on Wednesday last.

Previously to the promulgation of the measure of Union, the Grand Lodge of Masons, according to the old institutions, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the installation of the Duke of Kent as their Grand Master. The ceremony was conducted with all the rites and solemnities which have been handed down to Masons from the earliest ages, and of which we can render no account. His Royal Highness the Duke of Suffex, accompanied by the Grand Officers of his Fraternity who had assisted at the conferences, and several other distinguished Members, took the degree of Master Mason, according to the ancient forms, in a private Lodge, as an example, which is to be reciprocal, for the sake of perfect equality, to all the Members of both the Grand Lodges.

The Procession then took place towards the Grand Lodge, in the following order:—

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION AND CEREMONY.

Grand Purfuivant, with his staff.

His Royal Highness's Band of Music, being Masons.

Two Grand Stewards, with their staves. — The Regalia of the Grand Master Elect, on a velvet cushion, to be borne by a Grand Steward. — Two Grand Stewards, with their staves.

Nine Excellent Masters, three and three, bearing the Implements of Masonry.

The first Three with those of the Entered Apprentice,

The second Three with those of the Fellow Craft.

The last Three with those of the Master Mason.

Bear of the Holy Royal Arch.

Grand Principal of the Holy Royal Arch.

The Deputy Grand Secretary bearing the Book of Constitutions.

The Grand Secretary, bearing the Great Seal.

The Grand Treasurer, with his Key.

Grand Wardens of other Lodges, visitors.

The Pillar of the Junior Grand Warden on a pedestal, borne by a Master Mason.

The Junior Grand Warden with his Gavel.

Past Grand Wardens. — THE STANDARD OF ANCIENT MASONRY. — Past Grand Wardens.

The Pillar of the Senior Grand Warden, borne as before.

The Senior Grand Warden, with his Gavel.

The Deputy Grand Chaplain, in his cassock, bearing the Holy Bible.

Square and compass, on a velvet cushion.

The Grand Chaplain in his robes.

Deputy Grand Masters of other Lodges, visitors.

Past Deputy Grand Masters, two and two.

Past Grand Masters of other Lodges, visitors.

The Banner of the late Grand Master.

Deputy Grand Master of England.

The Banner of the Grand Master Elect.

Grand Sword Bearer.

GRAND MASTER ELECT,

H. R. H. the Duke of Kent,

Supported by H. R. H. the Duke of Suffex.

Grand Master of the other Fraternity of English Masons.

Two Grand Stewards.

Grand Tyler.

After the ceremonies in the Lodge, which can neither be written nor described.

The Grand Chaplain proclaimed the Installation, after sound of trumpet, with an audible voice, in these words, thrice repeated —

"Hear ye—The Most Worshipful his Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, and Strathearn, Earl of Dublin, Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Governor of Gibraltar, Colonel of the First or Royal Scots Regiment of Foot, Grand Master of Masons in Canada, &c. &c. &c. is installed Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of England, according to the Old Institution.—Whom may God long preserve!"

To which the whole Fraternity said "Amen!"

The Grand Chaplain then offered up a prayer to the Divine Architect of the Universe, and invoked a blessing on the work.

ODE

AT THE INSTALLATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHEARN,

As Grand Master of the Masons of England,

According to the old Institutions.

Set to Music by Brother Kelly.

Recited by Brother Pope.

The vocal parts by Brothers Bellamy, Kelly, Phillipps, Taylor, Dignum, Pine, Danby, Bennett, Cook, Wilmhurst, &c.

Brother Horn at the Piano Forte; Accompanied by the Duke's Personal Band.

RECIT. From what beneficent degree,
Beyond the force of human law—
Beyond the first historic page,
Doth Masonry its birth draw?
Extend its influence benign,
O'er every land, o'er every sea!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Somelime to clime, from pole to pole,
From age to age in splendour shine—
Immutable and pure?
Forbidding the accursed evil,
With piety, so deep impreſt,
As muſt with thought and life endure,
To make him truly bleſt?—
What is but to perfect Nature's plan—
It ſprung from Good, the Architect of Man?

SONG. Ma[redacted] full and rocks decay,
[redacted] be ſwept away—
[redacted]ry's primeval truth,
Unbidden by force, unchanged by time,
Shall bloom in renovated youth,
And energy ſublime.

RECIT. Behold weak mortals ſtedfaſt ſtray,
Or left to grope his blinded way,
Unaided and alone!
Plunged into Error's vaſt abyſs;
Miſtaking frantic joy for bliſs;
Or ſinking on the bed of pain,
Looking around for aid in vain,
By miſery o'erthrown!

But, oh, how diff'rent is the ſight,
When brought from darkneſs into light,
A draught of Maſonry the plan,
The duty which he owes to man!

GLEE. The well known ſign we mark, and ſly
The wound to heal—to ſtill the ſigh—
And wipe the tear from ſorrow's eye.
For ours the aim is, ours the art,
To meliorate the human heart;
Of wild deſires to ſtem the flood,
And act as if of kindred blood.

CHOR. Theſe are the gifts we owe to thee,
Mild—benignant Maſonry!

RECIT. Look to the wayward ſons of men!
By adverſe doctrines driven,
Even in that which muſt they prize,
(Their future bliſs above the ſkies,
The road that leads to Heaven),
What diſcord flows from tongue and pen!
What hatred, guile, and woe!
They perſecute, they ſcourge, they kill,
They bind in chains the human will;
Or, ſeeking proſelytes explore,
Both African and Aſian ſhore;
And do not in their zeal diſdain,
To bribe the ſoul by thoughts of gain,
Its freedom to forego.

Not ſo the Maſon's holy art!
It leaves the conſcience free.
Between the Maſon and his God,
We raiſe no bar—we uſe no rod;
But grand internal light impart,
Omnipotence to ſee!

SONG. The Maſon worſhips God on high:
And feeling in his heart the flame,
Of holy love to all the ſame;
To all who pure in heart and life,
Seek to be ſafe from worldly ſtrife,
The door ſhall open fly.

We do not look to form or Sect,
But all the varying creeds reſpect,
That may from conſcience flow.
To the great Architect alone,
Their truth and purity are known,
And not to man below.

CHOR. The Chriſtian, Turk, and Jew may be,
Linked in the bonds of Maſonry!

RECIT. Nor yet can Sophiſtry aſſail,
With all its lures the Maſon's mind!
Nor falſe Philoſophy prevail,
The ardours of his ſoul to damp;
For ſoft affections ſtill ſhall bind,
The hearts that honeſt laws have join'd,
From Maſonry that ſpring.
In peace to cheriſh brothers love,
Faithful when called to field or camp,
Adoring him that ſits above,
And loyal to our King.

CHOR. Our duty done—from labour free,
Sweet are the joys of Maſonry!

SONG. Hark! we hear the Warden call,
"Maſons to your ſports away;
"Join the banquet in the hall;
"Give your hearts a holiday!"

When around the feſtive bowl,
We delight in ſong and glee;
Gay and open is the ſoul,
When it feels ſecure and free.

Joyous as the jeſt goes round,
Taunt nor gibe can Maſons fear;
Nor by ſacred pledges bound,
Prate again of what they hear.

When we toaſt the fair we prize,
Not a tongue ſhall ſlander tell;
Maſons hearts, by honour's ties,
Guard the ſex they love ſo well.

And though we fill our glaſſes high,
Feeling ſtill ſhall warm the breaſt;
We have not left the poor man dry—
So the cheerful cup is bleſt.

CHOR. And ſtill may truth and feeling be
The heart felt joys of Maſonry!

RECIT. Long by our noble Athollled,
Though innovation raiſed its head,
We trode the path ſecure;
Beneath his banner kept the field;
The pillars of the Craft we reared,
Its ſtrength and beauty we upheld,
Its ancient principles revered,
And kept its land-marks ſure:

CHOR. For Maſons hearts ſhall ever be
Firm in the cauſe of Maſonry.

SONG. Now on this auſpicious day,
Safe beneath a Brunſwick's away,
We hail a Brunſwick's ſon!
Edward, by holy truths impreſt,
Feels all the precepts in his breaſt,
By which our hearts were won.

Taught by many an arduous toil,
When placed on India's torrid ſoil,
Or'midſt Canadian ſnows;
His manly heart was made to feel
(And well he knew the art to heal)
His fellow creatures' woes.

RECIT. For, even in that diſtant world,
In pity to mankind,
Had Maſonry its roll unfurled
To his congenial mind.—
Benevolence the action ſaw,
And hailed the ſeed thus ſown!
Inſtructed him in nature's law,
And claimed him for her own.

CHOR. Then, Brothers, hail the kind decree
That gave the Prince to Maſonry!

RECIT. And, do we not behold the dawn
Of purer ſkies and brighter days,
When Maſonry's unclouded blaze
With three fold light ſhall ſhine?
When all (to one grand Temple drawn,
Our ſlightly-differing forms reviled,
And little jealouſies deſpiſed),
In unity combine.

TRIO. For ſee! from Heaven the peaceful dove,
With Olive branch deſcend!
Auguſtus ſhall with Edward join,
All rivalry to end;
And taught by their fraternal love,
Our arms, our hearts ſhall intertwine,
The union to approve.

FULL PIECE.
The Edward and Auguſtus hail!
For now beneath the Brunſwick line,
One ſyſtem ſhall prevail,
O'er all the earth, with truths divine,
Shall Maſonry extend its away,
Till time itſelf ſhall paſs away,
In unity to ſhine.—

CHOR. Then, Brothers, hail the kind decree
That gave them both to Maſonry!

After the ceremony in the Grand Lodge, their Royal Highneſſes accompanied by the Grand Officers, Viſitors, and a large body of Maſter Maſons, repaired in proceſſion to another large room, where an elegant dinner was prepared. The Duke of Kent was ſupported in the Chair by his Royal Brother, and his Excellency the Miniſter from Sweden to Spain, who is a Grand Maſter Maſon. The afternoon was ſpent with high conviviality. At eight o'clock, the two Grand Maſters, accompanied by their reſpective Grand Officers, proceeded to hold a Grand Lodge—the one in the hall which had been occupied in the forenoon—the other at Freemaſon's Hall, in Great Queen-ſtreet; in both of which, we underſtand, the Act of Union was, perhaps, at the ſame inſtant, *unanimouſly* approved of and confirmed.

The grand Aſſembly of both Fraternities, for the Re-union, is to be held on the day of St. John the Evangeliſt (Monday, the 27th December inſt.), to which there is to be a brotherly application to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, to ſend Deputies, that perfect and entire uniformity may be eſtabliſhed throughout the Maſonic world.

A more exemplary or more decorous meeting we never witneſſed than that of Wedneſday laſt. Above one thouſand Maſter Maſons were aſſembled in the hall, all uniformly dreſſed in black, with their Maſonic diſtinctions, white gloves and aprons, their banners ranged on the walls, and all placed according to degree. The ſilence, attention, and order that prevailed throughout the whole ceremony, were ſignal proofs of the influence which Maſonry has on the mind.

THE FULL AND HALF PAY OF THE ARMY.—We ſee by a late diſcuſſion in the Houſe of Commons, that the ſalaries of the Police Magiſtrates are to be increaſed one-third, viz. from 400l. to 600l. per annum. We alſo know, that during the courſe of the war with France, the different civil offices have been relieved from the preſſure of the war-taxes. The army alone remains in *ſtatu quo*; for the addition of one ſhilling per day, to the ſubſiſtence of the ſubalterns, has only brought them within the operation of the tax upon property. The pay of the private ſoldier is certainly ample; but conſidering the increaſe of all the neceſſaries of life, that of the officers is allowed to be unbecoming the wealth of the country, and the ſacrifices of its gallant ſons, moſt of whom have purchaſed their ſituation. As Lord Sidmouth, with his brother, Mr. H. Addington, has undertaken the cauſe of the police at home, ſurely the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, or the Secretary for the War Department, will propoſe ſome meaſure on this head; and in doing ſo, the miſerable ſituation of half pay officers will undoubtedly come under conſideration. It is well worth obſerving that if an officer from the increaſed full pay, i. e. a ſubaltern, is reduced to half pay, the latter is calculated upon the old ſubſiſtence only. The late Mr. Perceval, on the motion of General Gaſcoine, the Member for Liverpool, attempted ſomething in favour of the army, but the diſcuſſion came to nothing. As to the ſtate of the half pay, and the manner in which it is iſſued, nothing can be more deplorable. It is not even underſtood, for no Legiſlative Act has ever paſſed upon the ſubject, whether the half pay be a compenſation for paſt ſervices or a retaining fee. Mr. Wi[redacted]795, cauſed a War-Office Regulation to be [redacted] all medical men belonging to the arm[redacted] from that date, ſhould conſider them[redacted] called upon for active ſervice.

Having learned, on Tueſday laſt, t[redacted] been miſinformed as to the Election [redacted] Scottiſh Corporation for the year en[redacted] right to notice it, and to ſtate the [redacted] Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cla[redacted] drew's was re elected President; [redacted] the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord V[redacted] the Hon. W. R. Maule, M. [redacted] Home and Earl Gower were [redacted] in the room of Lord Dundas and [redacted] Keith (who go out for the enſuing year by [redacted] tion, as the two ſenior Vice-preſidents, agreeable to a Bye-law of the Coporation); and Alexander Gordon, Eſq Treaſurer. The other proceedings of the Corporation have been ſo fully ſtated by us, and other contemporary prints, we think it unneceſſary to give any further detail, except that we think we ſhould be wanting in reſpect to the Stewards, if we did not acknowledge their attention and regard for the intereſts of the Charity, and comfort of the company, and to the Tavern, for their good dinner and wines.

HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, AND LONDON EVENING POST.

SIR,

I have peruſed in your paper, an intereſting relation of two caſes of Hydrophobia: one under the treatment of Dr. Shoolbred, of Calcutta, which he ſucceeded in curing by veneſection; the other in the hands of Mr. Bellingen, Aſſiſtant Surgeon at Trichinopoly, in which, owing to the advanced ſtage of the diſeaſe, this eaſy remedy failed, and the unfortunate ſufferer died. The public are extremely gratified by this very important communication; for though I cannot agree with Dr. Shoolbred, in aſcribing the recovery of his patient to "*a new mode of cure*" introduced, as he ſuppoſes, by Mr. Tymon, in the caſe of Maſon, and ſo happily adopted by the Doctor himſelf, in the caſe of Ameir; yet I hope it will have the effect of eſtabliſhing this method of practice, in diſpelling the greateſt calamanity to which human nature is liable. On referring to the works of the celebrated Dr. Mead, I find that he conſiders veneſection as the only cure for hydrophobia; and this was the method which that very experienced practitioner uſed. In his excellent Diſcourſes on Poiſons, Eſſay III. of the Mad Dog, he ſays, "to conclude, if any relief could be expected in this deſperate ſtate, I think it would be from large bleeding, even to fainting (*adanimi deliquium,*) before the fibres of the membranes and veſſels have loſt their natural force by convulſions, nitrous medicines, and plentiful diluting with cooling subacid liquors; and, in page 660 of the quarto volume of his works, he narrates the following caſe:—" The patient was a very luſty vigorous man, of 45 years. He had *ten weeks* before been bit in one of the fore-fingers near the nail, by a little naked dog of the Guinea breed. On the 8th of November, in the morning, he complained of a great ſickneſs at ſtomach, and vomited green and yellow choler. The next morning he took a dose of red. ipecacuanh. Whilſt he was vomiting, he complained of a difficulty of ſwallowing; and when preſſed to drink to work off the medicine, contrived himſelf a way of ſucking the gruel given him, through a piece of a tobacco-pipe, but could not get down above one pint; and though he afterwards often tried this way, yet it did not ſucceed. On the 10th he had eight ounces of blood taken away at the arm, and took a bolus of theriac. andromach, with lap, contrayerw. *I came to him on the* 11th; found him tied in his bed, raving mad, biting and ſpitting at the bye-ſtanders, crying out murder, making an odd noice as if he coughed up ſomething from the throat; this motion is what ſome authors have called barking. He ſaid he would drink if we would unbind him, and give him water; but when put to his mouth, he threw away the cup with the greateſt fury imaginable, and grew ſo unruly, that he was with much ado tied down again. I obſerved that he had a palſy of his right arm, for he moved this only by the help of the other and thoſe who attended him, had taken notice that this aymptom began the day before, and that at the ſame time he had endeavoured to read, but could not, complaining of a miſt before his eyes. As he ſeemed afraid of every body, ſo he ſhewed the greateſt enmity to thoſe for whom at other times he uſed to have the moſt love and reſpect. I ordered a ſurgeon to take away 20 ounces of blood at his arm; and obſerved it to be very thick and black. He was very tame after this for a few minutes, but fell again into his outrageous fit, in which he ſoon laid himſelf down quite mad, and died."

In this caſe, then, the power of the remedy was conſpicuously manifeſted; but, unfortunately, Dr. Mead was not conſulted till the diſeaſe had arrived at that period beyond which its curative effect cannot extend: for as the Doctor elſewhere obſerves, "I have taken away large quantities of blood, but it has been in vain, becauſe too late:" and this, it is evident, was the cauſe of failure in the recent caſe at Trichinopoly: but theſe diſappointments ſhould not deter the medical profeſſion from a general adoption of this method of practice. Dr. Shoolbred, as I before obſerved, conceiving veneſection to be a new diſcovery for the cure of hydrophobia, very naturally remarks, "If ſeveral patients ſhould happen to be bled in an advanced ſtage of the diſeaſe, and die,—as they inevitably would do, whether they had been bled or not,—ſuch caſes [redacted] againſt the new practice as [redacted] far, to bring the [redacted] being [redacted] to try the effect of bleeding, [redacted] diſeaſe is come to its height, and though the patient ſhould die by the remedy; for as Dr. Mead remarks, "in ſuch kind of attempts, the danger from trial is to be weighed againſt that from the diſeaſe; if this outweighs, it is not only reaſonable but merciful, even with a kind of raſhneſs, (as Celſus ſomewhere elſe expreſſes it,) to ſnatch an opportunity of doing good."

But, Sir, now that I am upon this ſubject, and with a view to render ſome ſervice to my fellowcreatures through the medium of your widely circulated paper, I requeſt you will allow me to mention the precautions which the learned Dr. Mead recommends, for preventing the effects of that terrible ferment in the ſyſtem, which the bite of a mad dog, whenever it is neglected, will inevitably produce.

"After a perſon has been bitten by a mad dog, it has been uſual for practitioners to direct their immediate attention to the wounded part; to enlarge the wound by inciſion; to apply a cupping glaſs; to burn it with a hot iron; and to keep a diſcharge from the ulcer by drawing medicines for many days. But all this ſeverity is needleſs. The deſign of it is, to draw out the poiſon: but as it is proved, that this immediately affects the nervous liquor, the miſchief muſt have taken place before applications of this kind can be made. For this reaſon, and becauſe it is of no conſequence whether the wound be cured or not; in the paper which I printed and diſperſed ſome years ſince, entitled, A certain cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog, I took no notice of any outward application; and I can ſafely affirm, that (whether any outward application was made or not) I have never known this method to fail of ſucceſs, where it has been followed before the hydrophobia began; although, in the courſe of about thirty years, beſides the experience made by others, both in town and country,) I have uſed it a thouſand times. I have often wiſhed, that I knew ſo certain a remedy in any other diſeaſe. I ſhall, therefore, give the reaſons of this method. It appears, that the ſureſt remedies in all ages againſt this venom have been ſuch as provoke a great diſcharge by urine. Reflecting upon this, I thought it muſt be right to give to the public a courſe eaſily to be purſued, which by preventing the fever for a long time after the bite, and conſtantly promoting this evacuation, might ſecure the patient from danger. The method is this—

"Let the patient be blooded at the arm nine or ten ounces. Take of the herb, called in Latin Lichen cinereus terreſtris, in Engliſh aſh-coloured ground liverwort, cleaned, dried and powdered, half an ounce. Of black pepper powdered, two drachms. Mix theſe well together, and divide the powder into four doſes, one of which muſt be taken every morning faſting, for four mornings ſucceſſively, in half a pint of cow's milk warm. After theſe four doſes are taken, the patient muſt go into the cold bath, or a cold ſpring, or river, every morning faſting, for a month: he muſt be dipt all over, but not ſtay in (with his head above water) longer than half a minute, if the water be very cold. After this, he muſt go in three times a week for fortnight longer.

"The Lichen is a warm diuretic; the pepper is added to make it more agreeable to the ſtomach: for it is diſtaſteful and nauſeous. To make the cure more effectual, I added the uſe of cold bathing, which had never been recommended in this manner before. The ancients never applied it till the hydrophobia appeared; and the common practice among us of ſending the patient to the neareſt ſalt-water, as ſoon as may be, and there only to dip him all over twice or thrice, it is plain, cannot avail much to the prevention of a diſeaſe, which will not appear till about a month after; and therefore, it ought to be continued for ſo long a time, if any advantage is to be expected from it; and I have, indeed, known many to have died raving, who had undergone this treatment. It is the preſſure of the water upon the ſurface of the body, and the conſtriction the cold makes upon the fibres of the ſkin and the ſmall tubes, which produce the good effect. The diſtenſion of the veſſels by the fermenting humours is hereby repreſſed, and a flux of urine promoted for ſo many days, that all danger of the nervous fever, the conſequent of the inſtilled poiſon, is quite over: and if it ſhould be thought that ſalt water, being heavier than freſh, will preſs more, this difference, in two or three immerſions only, can be but of ſmall moment, and is abundantly compenſated by the greater coldneſs of ſprings (which are uſually choſen for this purpoſe) than is felt in the ſea."

But theſe precautions, it will be remembered, muſt be adopted immediately after a perſon has been bitten, or, at all events, before the hydrophobia begins; for, as ſoon as that dreadful calamity appears, no relief can be [redacted] except from bleeding, even *ad deli-* [redacted] I quit this ſubject, I muſt [redacted] ſervation on Dr. Shoolbred's [redacted] inclined to think, that his [redacted] ually recovered by veneſec- [redacted] therefore, conſiders that no [redacted] ment [redacted] king, [redacted] d opi- [redacted] rantiſ- [redacted] inion, [redacted] of the [redacted] diate- [redacted] ly after the bl[redacted] bene- [redacted] fit was derive[redacted] pium, [redacted] and the cooli[redacted] d by [redacted] the exceſſive [redacted] owed, [redacted] and which ap[redacted] is re- [redacted] quiſite to the [redacted] would [redacted] therefore ſeem [redacted] ſhould [redacted] never be omit[redacted] or, in- [redacted] deed, has Dr. [redacted] jection [redacted] to their applic[redacted] ead the [redacted] phyſician to [redacted] t from [redacted] them, and div[redacted] ſuffici- [redacted] ent detraction [redacted]

I am, Sir, [redacted] rvant,
[redacted] ANITAS.

BOMBAY:— [redacted] RIETORS
by SAMUE[redacted] l, Bake
House Lane